

For those who are as particular about what they drink as what they eat

# Evans Ale and Stout

ON DRAUGHT & IN BOTTLES  
Restaurants, Cafes and Dealers.

**SULTAN THANKS GOD; AWAITS THE KAISER**

Ally Hurler Back, He Says—

Czar Ferdinand, Too, Coming.

Constantinople, Nov. 15.—In the speech from the throne at the opening of the Turkish Parliament to-day Sultan Mehmed V said:

"Events which have passed since September 1, thanks to the Almighty, have realized my wishes and have corresponded to the hope which I expressed that these events might assure the happiness of the whole Moslem world and the Ottoman Empire.

"Fierce attacks directed by the British and French army and navy forces against the Dardanelles with the intention to invade Constantinople and the seizure of the Straits, which for two and a half centuries the Russians have been coveting, have been repulsed by the resistance, self-sacrifice and enthusiasm of my army and navy."

Rome, Nov. 15.—Travelers arriving from Constantinople confirm the report that Emperor William is expected there. They say that he will be accompanied by Archduke Charles Francis, the Austrian heir-apparent, and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria. Great preparations are being made for a triumphal reception.

## KAISER GREETED HIS TROOPS IN POLAND

Spends Sunday in Visits to Points on East Front.

Berlin, Nov. 15.—Emperor William again has paid a visit to his troops in the East. He arrived at Brest-Litovsk yesterday and reviewed the reserves there and then went to the citadel, where almost thirty years ago he was a guest of Emperor Nicholas.

After visiting the various parts of the ruined city of Brest-Litovsk, most of whose inhabitants have gone back into Russia, Emperor William continued on to Pinsk, where he again reviewed his troops and was greeted by the inhabitants of the town.

From Pinsk the Emperor went eastward to the advanced positions in the Pripiet swamp, from where he could see the Russian lines across the Stoumen and Jastrow rivers. After examining the situation at the condition and spirits of the troops the Emperor left by way of Brest-Litovsk for another part of the front.

## BRITISH OFFICIALS IN PERSIA KILLED

German Consul Accused of Directing One Attack.

London, Nov. 15.—The Foreign Office issued to-day a statement in which it recounts a series of attacks made on British consuls and other officials in Persia, in one case, it is asserted, under the direction of a German consul.

The statement reports the killing of Major Oliphant, Captain Rankin and one Sepoy, who had gone out to reconnoitre wherabouts were planning to attack the British general's residence outside Bushire, and the wounding of Thomas G. Graham. The statement also says that the Vice-Consul at Shiraz and a secretary were killed.

The attack in which the German Consul is said to have been concerned occurred at Kermanshah. A German officer with 200 men occupied the hills surrounding Kermanshah and informed the Governor that he would fire on the town unless the British and Russian consuls left within three hours. The consuls, the report says, were forced to withdraw to Hamadan.

## COAST GUARD SAVES FOUR IN PERIL ON SLOOP

Fishermen Caught in Heavy Sea Off Point Lookout Station.

Four men were rescued from an extremely heavy sea late yesterday afternoon by the members of the Point Lookout Coast Guard Station, about a mile southeast of their headquarters. The fishing sloop Star was trying to reach Rockaway Inlet, some distance east, but was blown ashore by the break wind. The shouts of the sailors reached Captain Seaman at the station, and his men launched a coast guard tug boat, which brought them ashore.

Atlantic City, Nov. 15.—The drowning of Dr. George F. M. Lamont at the Shark River Inlet on September 19 might have been averted if Acting Keeper Charles W. Chassey, of the coast guard service, had acted more promptly in going to his relief, in the opinion of Federal Inspector Captain K. W. Perry. Captain Perry finished his investigation of the accident and has sent his report to the authorities at Washington. The keeper's courage was not doubted, but Perry believes Chassey might have launched his tug boat more quickly.

Captain Perry will make recommendations that promotion be denied Chassey, and that he be returned to the post of guard, which he held for thirty years before he was made acting keeper.

## 795 BRITONS A DAY LOST

Loss of Dardanelles Losses in Six Months from Sickness.

London, Nov. 15.—The average daily losses in the Dardanelles for the entire period from May to October were 795, Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary Under Secretary for War, told the House of Commons this evening.

The great bulk of these men, Mr. Tennant said, were the sick, who averaged 50,000. Of the sick, he said, 10 per cent might be expected to recover in the Dardanelles.

## 'AMERICA FIRST,' URGES WOMEN'S DEFENCE APPEAL

President and Congress Called On to Build a Bigger Navy.

CAPITAL MEETING PLEDGES HELP

Mrs. Belmont Tells Navy League Section Man Cannot Ignore Equal Rights for Sexes.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 15.—The first women's conference on national defence was held here to-day by the recently organized women's section of the Navy League. Resolutions were adopted calling on the President, the Cabinet and Congress to "provide sufficient national defence to protect this country from invasion and the threats of war."

The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House are asked to lay the petition before Congress at the earliest possible moment. Copies of the resolution will be sent to President Wilson, Secretaries Garrison and Daniels and other administration officials.

A permanent organization of the women's section was formed by the election of a board of forty-eight governors, one from each state. The list includes women of national prominence in politics and society.

The President was commended for his announced intention to "demand from Congress on behalf of the American people the immediate necessary legislation for national defence." Women prominent in the organization said that they would lend their active support to the measures proposed by the War and Navy Departments.

"America First" was another theme much discussed in the two meetings of the conference. Resolutions summoning foreign born citizens to "pay all honor and reverence to the American flag and to do all in their power to prevent its desecration and abuse" were unanimously adopted, but the conference refused to go on record as favoring the use of "nothing but the language of the United States" by children at school.

Appeal by Miss Kellor.

Colonel Robert M. Thompson, president of the Navy League, made the address of welcome at the afternoon session. He was followed by Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Miss Mabel Boardman, head of the American Red Cross. Miss Frances A. Kellor, of the American Nationalization Committee, sounded the appeal for "America First" and Frederick Hudson, of the National Women's National Council, sounded the appeal for "Preparedness on Land."

Greetings were extended to the delegates by the following representatives of women's patriotic societies: Mrs. William Alexander, president of the National Relief Society; Mrs. Reynolds T. Hall, president of the Society of Naval Spouses; Miss Frances Whitaker Baker, president of the Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. J. O. Odenheimer, president of the General United Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Association of Women's Suffrage; Mrs. J. O. Odenheimer, president of the Legion of Loyal Women, and Mrs. Catherine Roche, president of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The conference ended tonight with a social session at the home of Mrs. J. O. Odenheimer, attended by prominent officials and a representative gathering of Washington society.

Some confusion was occasioned at the afternoon session by a suffragist demonstration, which set up a booth at the entrance to the hall to solicit contributions. The booth was decorated with the yellow and purple of the suffragists, and the women were making the colors for their own gold and blue, were led to contribute to a cause for which they had no sympathy. Complaints were followed by explanations and the demonstration was satisfactorily adjusted after a flurry that for a moment threatened the tranquillity of the meeting.

Mrs. Belmont Eulogizes Woman.

Mrs. Belmont, in her speech to the delegates, declared that woman must be consulted in public affairs, and especially in war, since she is the manufacturer of the chief tool used in war—the rifle.

"A woman, I suppose, to some of you, seems out of place at a gathering of this kind," she said. "I am the owner of the Bethlehem Steel factory. This person manufactures cannon and shrapnel. If I were the walking delegate of a union of mechanics employed by the Remington Arms Company you would say: 'This is an individual who respects her rights. He represents those that manufacture the rifles. Let us hear what he has to say.'"

"If I were the head of a big bank, you would say: 'This person supplies the funds for the war. Let us hear what he has to say.'"

"I am here to advance the proposition that merely as a woman making a machine or a woman in a place where she has some manufacturing or shrapnel on a wholesale scale or a maker of armor plate or a mechanic turning out rifles, she is the manufacturer of the chief tool used in war, namely, man.

"For every rifle there must be a man manufactured by some woman to pull the trigger and push the shells into the magazine. For every cannon there must be a woman to load it, and for every ship there must be a woman to man the guns, the sailors, the officers, those that have their status built on the market place when war is over, and those that lie bleeding to death on the ground when the battle ends."

"I am here to say that when this war ends England will be compelled to recognize the fact that the women have done as much for the war as the men. Every man left dead on the continent are entitled in future wars to have their say and express their will."

The women's conference over, the Navy League will settle down to-morrow to consider some of its own problems. Colonel Robert Thompson will entertain the officers and directors at a luncheon, where organization and business will be discussed.

## CHURCHILL AND THE KAISER.



This photograph was taken a few years ago, when the former Lord of the Admiralty was present at the German Army maneuvers at the invitation of the War Lord. Churchill is going to the Western front to join his regiment.

## General Staff Plans for 1,500,000 Army

Washington, Nov. 15.—Immediate publication of the report of the Army General Staff of the military needs of the country, differing materially from that administration's continental army scheme, will be urged on President Wilson by Secretary Garrison.

The Secretary, who has described the plan to be recommended to Congress as only a step in the right direction, said to-day that he believed the public was entitled to all available information relating to the national defense.

The General Staff's report, it is understood, recommends increasing the regular army to 250,000 men permanently with the colors, with reserves of 300,000 fully trained men. Behind this line it is proposed to have a force of 1,000,000 men with a least a year's training, giving the country an army of about 1,500,000 men fully equipped and ready for service. The first year's expenditures under the staff plan, it is said, would approach \$400,000,000, and the continuing expense would be proportionately heavy.

Before pledging himself to support the plan, the Secretary said, he was going to know how the revenue to pay for the increases is going to be raised. "I know that the sugar duty is going to be raised," said Senator Myers, "and that the administration is going to favor the reenactment of the war revenue tax bill. I would be much more inclined to vote for the plan if the money were to be raised by increasing the income tax receipts, or from a tax on war munitions. I am opposed to the bond issue, and to changing the tariff."

The idea of the pacifists that the present war in Europe would so exhaust the military nations of the world that the United States would have nothing to fear when peace came, was characterized as a dream to-day by Senator George E. Chamberlain, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee.

"It is all a dream that the belligerents of Europe will be so crippled by the war that even the victors cannot match us," said Senator Chamberlain. "The United States would have nothing to fear when peace came, was characterized as a dream to-day by Senator George E. Chamberlain, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee."

"The best thing that can happen for us in Europe will be a complete stalemate. The United States would have nothing to fear when peace came, was characterized as a dream to-day by Senator George E. Chamberlain, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee."

"I don't trust Great Britain. She has worried us in every controversy we ever had. She has always taken an unfair advantage of us, and she is doing that very thing now, holding up two hundred, I believe, of our merchant ships."

The British-Japanese alliance was formed, I think, with a view of impressing the United States in case of any dispute over commercial or other matters. For what other purpose could there be an alliance between England and a people not admitted to British dominions? The Canadian Pacific Railway was built as a military road, and if trouble comes Japanese troops will pass over it to attack us from the North, while others attack from the South.

## FRENCH WORRY ABOUT HAYTI

Ambassador Asks Secretary Lansing for Guarantee of Investments.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Ambassador Jusserand of France conferred with Secretary Lansing to-day regarding the new treaty negotiated between the United States and Hayti, under which an American protectorate would be established over the island republic for ten years.

The Ambassador was particularly solicitous as to the future of the French investments in Hayti and especially of the Banque Nationale, which represents the investment of a large amount of French capital. It is understood that the French government has been given that all proper concessions and interests of foreigners will be recognized.

The new treaty has been ratified by the Haytian Parliament and will be submitted to the United States Senate next month. In the meantime the provisions of the convention for a financial and police control in the little country by American officers will be put into effect temporarily, and the marine force of occupation probably will be kept on the island until peace and order under the new plan are assured.

## GAS AS WAR DATES FROM 1908

Captured Bombs Betray Secret of German Preparation.

AMERICAN CALLS DOCTORS APOSTLES

Richard Norton Tells Exploits of Ambulance Corps He Commanded in Champagne.

The experiences of Americans in the midst of the great battle of Champagne last month, when the French made their notable advance, are related in a letter from Richard Norton, organizer and commander of the American Motor Ambulance Corps.

The narrative discloses that gas apparatus captured from the Germans in the battle of Champagne was dated as far back as 1908, "thus showing," Mr. Norton said, "that seven years ago the Germans had decided to fight with gas."

Mr. Norton, who writes from La Croix, Champagne, under date of October 14, to Eliot Norton, his brother, in this city, points out that it is just a year since the corps came into being, and that it has grown until it includes sixty motor ambulances, to which the St. John's Ambulance Corps and the Red Cross societies render any assistance that is requested.

"The French authorities have entrusted us with the whole ambulance service of the 11th Army Corps," says Mr. Norton. Briefly reviewing the year's work he adds that the American corps has carried almost 28,000 cases, and that from September 25 to October 9 the American cars relieved the sufferings of more than 6,000 individuals.

Had to Wait Three Weeks.

"It was not until we had been some three weeks stationed within a few miles of the line where we had any inkling as to exactly when or at exactly what spots the blow would be delivered," says Mr. Norton, beginning his account of the Champagne fight.

"When, however, we were sent forward our base became the village of La Croix, where two large hospitals had been erected. Seven of the ambulances were stationed here; two others at Somme Tourbe; five at La Salle, and, finally, two groups were sent to the woods, where we camped out in tents and dugouts and carried the wounded of the 21st and 22d divisions from Trenches Nos. 7 and 5, which had been dug for the purpose of bringing them out of the firing line.

"The country was absolutely packed. I can scarcely find any word to suggest a picture of how packed it was with troops and munition trains. There was every sort and description. On the rolling land, over which the trenches cut in through the chalk soil, ran like great white snakes, the batteries of every sized gun were innumerable. I cannot tell you how many guns there were, but in a radius of half a mile from where my ambulance stood the first night there were at least a dozen batteries of various calibres, and there were no thicker there than anywhere else.

"Only three or four incidents of the twelve hard days' work stand out clearly in my mind. The rest is but a hazy memory of indistinguishable nights and days, cold and rain, long hours of waiting, and the anxiety of the wounded, waiting for the ambulance to come, and the constant noise of rumbling wagons, whirling aeroplanes, distant guns coughing and nearby ones crashing, shells bursting and bullets hissing.

Doctors "Brave and Tender."

"Out of this general jumble of memory one feature shines out steadily clear, that of the doctors. Patient, indefatigable, tender, encouraging and brave in the most perfect way, they were everywhere in the forefront and seemingly knew not what fatigue meant. If the doctors were the apostles of this war, these doctors are the apostles who lift up this world and carry it to God."

Among those who shared experiences with Mr. Norton in the battle of Champagne were W. P. Clyde, Jr., of New York, a graduate of Yale; William R. Berry, of Philadelphia, a graduate of Princeton; and Frederick Morgan, a Massachusetts man and a graduate of Harvard, and several other American young men, mostly college graduates.

In addition to Barrington and Phelps, whose place of residence is not known, Mr. Norton mentioned in his letter that "the two Whitehells, the two Whitehells, the two Whitehells" did the hardest work, and the chauffeurs—Reeves, Tate, Gibson and Baker—were untiring.

## LONDON CHURCH CALLS THE REV. HUGH BLACK

Professor of Union Seminary Invited by City Temple.

London, Nov. 15.—By unanimous vote at a meeting in the City Temple to-night it was decided to invite the Rev. Hugh Black, professor of practical theology in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, to accept the pastorate. The vacancy in the City Temple was caused by the resignation of the pastor, the Rev. Reginald J. Campbell, last September. The Rev. Mr. Campbell's step was taken in order that he might return to the Church of England after an interval of twenty years spent in the Non-Confessional ministry.

Dr. Black was born in Rothsay, Scotland, in 1868. After taking his degree in Glasgow University he was ordained at the age of twenty-three. His first church was at Paisley, and at the end of five years he was called to the pastorate of the Church of Scotland at Glasgow, where he remained for ten years.

Dr. Black held the chair of practical theology in Union Theological Seminary. He went to London last April to occupy the pulpit of the City Temple, to which he is now called, during May and June. The importance of an engagement prevented him from being on the Lusitania when it was sunk. He sailed on the Adriatic, which left a few days before the Cunarder.

They smiled at his awkwardness and his "face that did not fit," but they all loved him—as you will—for John Hampstead has the vigor and ambition of the Pacific Coast. He's the central figure in Peter Clark Macfarlane's new novel "Held to Answer" starting in this week's

## Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

\$40,000,000 FUND CALLED A MYTH

Bernstorff Courts Legal Action on Gorick Charges, Says Embassy Spokesman.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 15.—Ambassador von Bernstorff's side of the propaganda revelations made by Dr. Gorick, ex-Austrian Consul General, to "The Providence Journal," was given to the Tribune to-night by one close to the embassy. No official statement was issued by the Ambassador, who stated that it was contrary to his policy to reply to charges.

Every one of Dr. Gorick's charges affecting the German Embassy is specifically denied. It is stated further that the object of "The Providence Journal," which is described as a "hyphenated British-American" paper, is to force a reply that will reveal the real and legitimate uses of German money spent in the United States.

"I saw in 'The Providence Journal' this morning," said The Tribune's informant, that Count von Bernstorff had spent \$40,000,000 in the United States in the last four months. That is a large amount of money, and the American people ought to be glad to get it, though, of course, it is trifling compared with the \$500,000,000 recently spent here by the Allies.

"Of course, we are not such fools as to be led into an admission that we have spent this money. The British agents think we have, and they are anxious to find out for what. We shall not satisfy their curiosity, but I can say that any money Ambassador von Bernstorff or Dr. Albert has spent went for legitimate purposes.

"The British-Hyphen 'Providence Journal' detective service has had the best men Pinkerton and Burns could furnish on Ambassador von Bernstorff's trail for more than a year, but they have never got anything on him and they never will. They think it, but they don't know why. They think it is because he is too clever and they are too stupid. They will have to admit in the end that it is because there is nothing to get."

"The wireless messages they produce to verify their ridiculous charges are intercepted by British agents. It is against the law to intercept and publish wireless messages addressed to other people, and the United States government may one day prosecute the offenders. But just remember that no wireless messages were sent to the wireless in plain language, and as for code messages, every one of them is translated by the United States censors from keys furnished to them."

"I personally hope, and I know Ambassador von Bernstorff feels the same way, that the Gorick and other charges will lead to action in the courts. I hope our enemies will try to criminate just one case. Then the United States will know what we know already—just where all these absurd allegations originate."

The Department of Justice will send one of its agents to confer with Dr. Gorick to-morrow, and hopes to obtain detailed information that will lead to arrests and prosecutions on charges of espionage. The State Department has not yet been officially informed of the charges made by Dr. Gorick, and will not be until the evidence is believed to be conclusive.

## SHOES HID COCAINE FOR WOMAN IN TOMBS

Warden Discovers Smuggling Trick in Note Asking Repairs.

"Take my gray top shoes to the cobbler and have the heels fixed. Don't have them nailed too tight," read a letter going out of the Tombs Sunday night to Peter J. Alvino, of 323 West Forty-second Street. Warden Hanley smelled a rat. He found that the letter was written by a woman prisoner, Marion Reiss, for Rose Alvino, wife of Peter Alvino, who is awaiting trial in Special Sessions for vending cocaine.

Monday morning Peter showed up with the big gate with a pair of gray topped shoes for the Reiss woman. The shoes were taken to the cobbler's bureau, heels fixed, and Warden Hanley pried off the lifts. The entire heels of both shoes had been hollowed out inside, and were filled with cocaine. Moreover, a pair of red velvet slippers had been placed in the cells adjacent to that of the Reiss woman were found to be similarly constructed in the heels, but they were empty.

Alvino was arrested and arraigned before Magistrate Cobb in the Tombs court, charged with smuggling cocaine into a penal institution. He was held in \$1,000 bail.

## HARVARD FOSTERS DEFENCE

Archie Roosevelt on Committee to Encourage Summer Camps.

[By Telegrams to The Tribune.]

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 15.—A committee of seven was formed at Harvard to-day to stimulate interest among undergraduates in military summer camps. Edward D. Brandegee, regent of the college, heads the committee, which includes Archie Roosevelt and John K. Olyphant, Jr.

Count von Bernstorff left the city yesterday morning for Washington. Captain Boy-Ed sent word to inquirers

## The "Skipworth"



A new, exclusive and wonderfully smart Overcoat now on display at the "store of style."

A big double-breasted "Ulster model," which fairly radiates with warmth and sparkles with style.

It is made of imported Irish Frieze, with warm wool lining, and an overlining and sleeve linings of rich iridescent silk; patch pockets, convertible storm collar and full skirt with side pleats.

The "Skipworth" will make an almost irresistible appeal to the discriminating man who has a distinct desire for warmth and weight.

In Green, Brown, Heather and Black and White mixtures.

\$40.00, \$45.00 & \$50.00

Brill Brothers BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET 1456 BROADWAY AT 42D STREET

## FAY, IN BOMB CASE, GETS NEW COUNSEL

Continued from page 1

the new story told by Fay differed in some respects from his previous one, but refused to discuss the matter until he had compared the points at variance and had had opportunity to question the German concerning them.

Fay was taken from the Tombs to the office of Assistant District Attorney Knox at 11 o'clock yesterday. Mr. Knox questioned him until 1 o'clock, when a recess was taken. After luncheon the prisoner resumed his story, which continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He will be taken back to-day to reconcile some points in his statement with government evidence, Mr. Marshall announced.

While his client was being questioned by Mr. Knox Mr. McDonald appeared at the Federal Building and asked to see Fay. He was told that he was busy and could not be interrupted at that time.

Implicates No One.

The German's lawyer explained after his interview at the Tombs that Fay's willingness to confess grew out of an impression that the indictment against him carried only a two-year penalty. The man, McDonald said, had overlooked the fact that the indictment had two counts, the first carrying a two-year sentence, and the second ten years. Now that this had been explained to him, the lawyer remarked, it was very doubtful whether the plot would be confessed in the plot.

A denier against the indictment was filed by the attorney yesterday. It is uncertain when this will be argued. Following his conference with his lawyer and Mr. Unger, Fay's replies to a set of questions sent him in his cell were extremely brief. He denied that he had implicated anyone in his testimony of yesterday, or that von Bernstorff, von Papen, Boy-Ed or von Nuber was concerned in the plot.

In answer to the question, "What was your purpose in making a new confession?" was, "Heap big purpose." He refused to mention any agent who had financed the conspiracy, and said that the others indicted would not follow his lead in making confessions. He denied knowing Dr. Heinrich Albert, accused by "The Providence Journal" of being one of the heads of the German propaganda in this country, and scribbled at the bottom of the sheet: "No more interviews except against a couple of really good cigars."

Consul General von Nuber, of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate in this city, refused to add anything to his challenge of Sunday—"Let them prove it"—when asked regarding the charge of Doctor Gorick that he, von Papen and Boy-Ed were the heads of the alleged secret service conspiracy in this country.

Dr. Heinrich Albert, who is quoted by "The Journal" as styling himself the fiscal agent of the German government, was also uncommunicative yesterday. Dr. Albert, according to the Providence paper, with Count von Bernstorff, has spent approximately \$40,000,000 in propaganda work in this country against the Allies. Ten million dollars of this amount is alleged to have been paid to Count von Bernstorff within the time specified. Many of the money transactions are said to have been made by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York through the Chase National Bank and others in which Dr. Albert and Count von Bernstorff have accounts.

No Money Paid von Bernstorff.

One of the officials of the Guaranty Trust Company, who refuses to permit the use of his name, said in commenting on "The Providence Journal's" story that within the last few months Berlin banks (for which his company acts as agent) was \$2,000,000.

"This amount," he said, "was paid in one check to another institution. I am not in a position to give the name of the institution, but can say that I am quite positive that it was not paid to any one who might have used it in propaganda work. It went, as I understand, to persons of unquestionable reputation."

He was emphatic in denying that the money was paid to Count von Bernstorff or Dr. Albert through the Chase National Bank, but added: "You know we are the agents of a number of German banks, and it would not be unusual to receive orders from abroad to make payments in large amounts to any one."

Count von Bernstorff left the city yesterday morning for Washington. Captain Boy-Ed sent word to inquirers

## PRO-TEUTON PLOT CURE SEEN IN SHERMAN ACT

Washington, Nov. 15.—Handicapped by the lack of specific laws to protect the nation's neutrality, the Department of Justice has turned to one of its old standbys, the Sherman anti-trust act, and the department is investigating alleged war plots with a view to instituting criminal proceedings under this law.

The inquiry, it was learned to-night, is directed particularly at plots to cause strikes in munition plants. The department's theory is that if there is a conspiracy to interfere with the manufacture of munitions, it is conspiracy in restraint of interstate and foreign commerce.

Notices in foreign language newspapers urging subjects of Austria and Germany to quit work in munition plants are said to have been one of many methods employed to bring about these strikes.

for him at his office at 11 Broadway, "I have nothing whatever to say."

## Germans Shut War Plant, Rake-off Row Discloses

Philadelphia, Nov. 15.—A row over the division of \$125,000 "swag" reached the United States District Court at Trenton to-day, and disclosed how the German secret service in this country used German gold to prevent the Camden Iron Works from manufacturing shrapnel presses for the Allies.

Walter Wood, president of R. D. Wood & Co., and Heulings Lippincott, receiver for the Camden Iron Works, of which Wood is president and a large stockholder, appeared before Judge Haight at Trenton and bared every detail of the German scheme to get hold of the money. Wood said he wanted an "even divide" for his trouble as agent; Lippincott insisted upon possession of the money for payment to creditors of the iron works.

As a result of the "contracts" entered into the works cannot place a press upon the market until January 1, and have not been able to sell one since last May. The whole thing was engineered through a fake contract, with \$167,000 forfeit money posted. The contract, Wood to-day testified, was actually cancelled the day after it was signed, "for the sake of appearances." The forfeit money, however, was handed to Wood twelve hours before cancellation.

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## RUSSIA LIFTS SKINS BAN

Permits Free Exports to Allies and Neutral Countries.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 15.—The Russian government has lifted the embargo on exports of hides and skins, finished or unfinished, to all Allies or neutral countries, by any route, according to a cable message just received by the State Department from Petrograd.